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Pence-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kissone No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

During the last twenty years the most powerful contributor to the growth and prosperity of New York has been the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Failure to provide always the best of lights, or the bestkept cars, or the most advanced and agreeable motive power, for which demands have been heard often, does not touch the merits of the road's actual effect upon the city. And if there is any one point in the entire system more important than another as a focus of public convenience it is at the Bat-

tery, where the four lines meet. The order issued to the railroad by Tammany Hall to take its structure out of Battery Park, cutting off the two western lines from access to the Battery ferries wholly and hampering the approach of the other two, is so sudden and startling as to bewilder the mind of any one attempting to explain it. Certain facts pertinent to the situation, however, make explanation impossible, except by the commanding power. That will have to be supplied later. Here

are the facts: I. The President of the Park Department, in whose name the order to vacate is issued, has conclusively proven heretofore that the Interests of the parks as things of art, for which he pleads in his explanatory statement, have no weight with him.

IL An associate Commissioner, Mr. Moz-BUS, who, with Mr. CLAUSEN, makes a majority in the board, stepped almost from the brewer's wagen to his commissionership. A park as a park may be supposed to appeal to him with equal force.

III. "Landscape Gardener Rose," whose authority is invoked to sustain this movement, had no standing in his profession fustifying his appointment. He was chosen as a servant of the Park board, not an adviser. His conclusions cannot be considered as decisive of any official action.

IV. The outbreak of hostility against the Manhattan road on the part of the Tammany officials is so wide that probability says that it is a scheme preconcerted with particular care and deliberation, and in it the Park Board merely plays its assigned part. The municipal Government is known to be so constituted that no subordinate or subordinates of it would for a moment venture upon a crusade of this calibre, not to speak of others of less moment, without an order from headquarters.

V. In 1891, when an agitation arising from another quarter applied to the Park Commission for this same purpose of expelling the elevated road from Battery Park, Tammany Hall, led then as it is now, was opposed to the granting of the applica-The fact that the elevated road has run in Battery Park upon a revocable permit is no fresh news to Mr. Choken even if It is to President CLAUSEN.

VI. Now an attack is begun at a time when the elevated road has just entered vigorously upon a system of improvement. The Tammany assault wears on the out-

side a cover of public-spirited zeal and artistic pretensions that gives it an air of laughable absurdity. Below, however, is the grim fact of Mr. CROKER's power.

What precisely is it to which the vast, the incomparable public interest in facility of access to the Battery must bow?

The Canal and Our Commerce.

A novel and interesting point made by Mr. HEPBURN'S committee in explaining its Nicaragua Canal bill is that the great highway, if owned by the Government, can be used to build up American shipping interests. A canal belonging to a company would have to concede uniform rates and privileges to all customers of whatever nation, or else it would be boycotted and could not pay for itself. But the right of the Government, in avowedly constructing the isthmus canal as an American enterprise, to give special terms to its own shipping could not be questioned.

Of course, it would make such a discrimination at its own risk. If the privileges granted to American ships should be excessive, it might find other merchant marines refusing to use the route at all; and then it could only be run at a great loss. Still, the House Committee argues that "this form of subsidy would perhaps be less objectionable than any other suggested, and would certainly greatly stimulate shipbullding." It might not, at all events, provoke the direct foreign retaliation which the Philadelphia and other shipbuilders seem to apprehend from re viving the old-time discriminating duties in favor of cargoes carried by American-built ships, as proposed in the Elkins bill.

That it might cost the country less annu ally for running the canal than for paying subsidies to American ships under the Hanna-Payne bill is indicated by some figures of the committee. At \$1.50 per ton, now charged by the Sucz Canal, a 6,000ton vessel going from Liverpool to China or Japan "must pay \$9,000 to pass through, or \$18,000 for the round If our Government should voyage. throw off the tolls on a New York veasel using the Nicaragua Canal, this would "more than compensate for the greater space given to coal and the higher wages paid" to the crew. Hence, even if the European ships should avoid the Nicaragua route and stick to the Suez, the Government would attain its purpose of giving a tremendous impetus to American ship building and the American carrying trade According to a Congressional report made on the pending Shipping Subsidy bill at \$8,250,000 a year, the estimated bounty, the twenty years of its operation would cost \$165,000,000, while the addition from the new shipping which It is to stimulate might bring the outgo up to \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000; whereas the whole cost of completing the canal is put by the Hepburn bill at \$115,000,000. Should it cost \$125,000,000 it could run for years as a free or subsidy canal for American ships at a less total cost tion the

Of course this is not the primary purpose possibility, added to the great commercial and strategic advantages for our country, on which the argument for building it mainly rests. Even if this discrimination

bounty bill estimate just given.

changed, since, as a privately owned route, that would have to charge tolls, and hence the advantage would still hold good for American ships. This possible use of the Nicaragua Canal, too, which is wholly optional, and might never be resorted to, is only one of the advantages in the House plan of an absolute Government undertaking. It would give greater facility in dealing with foreign nations concerning it, both as to existing treaties and as to its construction, while by authorizing direct negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica it would cut straight through the complications caused by their past grants.

Let Us Build the House and Build It Beautiful.

There has just ended in this town a pubite sale of pictures by American artists, and it suggests certain reflections that are not lacking in timely import. There have been a great many sales of American pictures, sometimes the work of one artist and again comprising examples of several artists, and nil these sales have been of varying importance and interest. The Clarkscollection, however, may, we think, be described as the first open and comprehensive challenge to the public to come forward and disclose unreservedly what it thought of native works of art.

It is well known in what esteem the public holds the foreign schools of art, contemporary and other, and the last decade has shown that New York is the best market in the whole world for works of art of every description. All the great art dealers of Europe have their branch houses here or are represented here by their agents, and there is no great sale of really important things that takes place, in London or Paris, of which the more important objects are not acquired for the United States. Of the creat modern school of French art twothirds of all its works are owned in this country. What better could illustrate our proficiency in respect to taste or capacity

It has been held, and with no little show of justice, that we were indifferent to the work of our own painters, that we denied at home what we were prodigal of abroad, and that we refused even a very modest recompense to native art. The prices paidand those demanded, too-at our annual exhibitions in New York were very small. and the rewards of the recurrent auction room barely reimbursed the frame maker. All of this has been eloquently deplored, over and over again, in print and every where else, but to little avail.

Now, however, there arrives a gentleman in liquidation of his substance, and full of simple faith, and projects upon the scene pictures by American artists numerous enough to keep the public busy during an nection of four nights' duration in a wellfilled ball. He has been accumulating American pictures for years, buying them with a discretion which all must now approve; and, his quality of faith discerning the present as the propitious season, he has invited the public to declare itself frankly and explicitly.

The public has done so, and the result is flluminating. We find numbers of pictures by American artists bringing prices quite equal to those paid ten years ago for canvases of the French school of like motive and, presumably, parallel pretension, and we find the aggregate sum for the entire sale attaining the imposing figure of over \$234,000! The angels have rushed in it surprising that there is exultation in the air; that there are so many people abroad who have the air of being an Inch or more taller than heretofore, or that American art as an institution is confessed?

Amid this most reasonable jubilation, wherein we robustly acquiesce, we notice that over and about the spot whither we are accustomed to look for the fons et origo of all public declaration of native art, there n. We read of the National Acade micians of all periods, from the Jurassic age down to the present, assembling the other night to celebrate the obsequies of their historic structure on the corner of the Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. It is doomed to destruction. It must make way before the march of another kind of progress and the Academicians have notice to quit. They have accordingly poured forth libations and made incense to ascend; but their resignation is invaded with grave perplexity.

The fact of the matter is that those excellent gentlemen, whose cause was never more just than it is now and whose un selfishness of effort and other deserving qualities were never before so conspicuous are without a home. They have a piece of ground and it is free of all encumbrance and eligibly situate. Likewise they have the plans and the specifications of a most fit and beautiful structure to erect thereon. Moreover, they have courage, integrity and the honorable aspirations of a most creditable ambition. But for one little thing that they lack every prospect should please and even man be tolerable. That little thing is money.

The situation is this: They hold trust funds for the use of their They own a site on Cathedral Parkway Drive

They have a fund for maintenance of 190,000

And a building fund for the erection of the new academy building of Inasmuch as the projected building will

cost \$800,000, and will be no more than adequate, when erected, to the immediate needs of the Academy, it is evident that the Academicians have only about \$200,000 which is applicable to their purpose. They will not go in debt, wisely deeming it better to proceed unfettered, however slowly they may advance. As a roof over their heads is indispensable, they intend to build piece meal and are even now seeking to determine what part of the proposed structure they may best adventure upon, and thence, as their circumstances improve, move

toward ultimate completion. Wherefore we respectfully submit, being moved to entire conviction by this late great sale of American pictures, that now is a most fitting and gracious occasion to help the Academy. None there be more frugal of their advice in the affairs of others than we be ourselves, but here is surely a project of uncommon merit and a most fetching invitation to a liberal spirit. They are a stiff-necked and a proud generation, these Academicians, as well they may be, but they are not above taking any part of \$400,000 at this present time and receiving it in trust for the end they have in view Never was money for a like object better deserved, and a better set of men of sense and reasonable parts to administer it could

not be found in this highly capable town. And then the building that is proposed. There will not in the coming century be anywhere a finer built; none more winning

to pushing through the Panama Canal beauty, none of a greater adaptability to as a rival, the result would not be the purpose implied and none surely that will be a greater ornament and honor to this our city.

The "Consent of the Governed" Hum-

bug. The opinion of the white people in the Southern States is that, so far as the negroes are concerned, the theory of the "consent of the governed " does not apply This is not only their opinion, but they are determined that practically the theory shall not have any such application. The plan of virtually disfranchising the negroes, adopted by constitutional provisions in States where the colored population is large proportionately, will be extended to all in which there is the remotest possibil-

ity of the negro's gaining control. Under the theory of the "consent of the governed," the negro citizens of South Carolina for instance should govern that State, for they are largely in the majority of the population, the colored, in 1890, being 689,141 to 462,008 whites. According to that theory, South Carolina ought to be a negro commonwealth, and the white people should take a back seat in the government, or such small share in it as th preponderating negro vote might concede to them. Actually, the whites of South Carolina have assumed the control for themselves and driven out the negroes, making them the governed without their consent and depriving them of any chance

to assert the theory for their benefit. Of course, before emancipation the negro slaves throughout the South had no political rights. They were governed absolutely, and not only without asking their consent, but against their desire to be free. Democrats of the South, supported by Democrats of the North, made it a cardinal principle of their politics that the consent of these governed slaves should not be asked, and that the rule should be for the white man only. Ever since emancipation and the admission of the negroes to the franchise the Democratic party at the South has demanded that the negroes be deprived of the opportunity to gain political superiority, and it has proceeded to shut them out from the exercise of the franchise by artfully prepared constitutional amendments. The States which have thus disfranchised the negro citizens, moreover, continue to wield power in the electoral vote for President and in the House of Representatives on the basis of their whole population, black and white. Therefore, while the "consent of the governed" has been denied to their negro citizens, the white citizens have gained largely in their proportionate influence in national affairs in consequence of such denial. A vote in South Carolina, for instance, now counts more than two votes in New York, so far as concerns the election of President and leg-Islation in the House of Representatives.

We are not now discussing the rights and wrongs of the matter; we are merely recit ing facts. Yet much of the loudest cry about the "consent of the governed," as a theory righteously and necessarily applicable to the Philippines, comes from Southern Democrats in Congress.

Chinese, Japanese, all Asiatic races, more over, are excluded from naturalization by our laws, and therefore from the benefit of the principle of the "consent of the governed." Yet, now that we have acquired possession of territory inhabited by them, the hearts of some of the very men who were most strenuous in demanding that it should be denied to them are bleeding because their consent to having us conquer where Mr. CLARKE has dared to tread. Is she territory from the sovereignty of Spain was not asked.

Billy Mason's Broken Heart.

The Hon, William E. Mason of Hinois is suffering from a wounded heart as well as from Philippinitis, and his plaints are moving. The Congressional Record of Feb. 14 as curious as his speeches usually are. "I hope," he told the Senate, "that no one of my colleagues is more susceptible to kind treatment than I am. I suspect that I am as ambitious to be liked among my colleagues as any Senator on this floor." In and his love of popularity, and his hesitancy in interfering in the routine of business, he had been scorned. Senators had trampled on the holiest feelings of his nature by refusing to allow his resolution about the consent of the governed to come to a vote If he had disregarded "that thing which they call Senatorial courtesy," he might have forced a vote on his resolution, but he was good and let his wicked elders tread

on him. "Every suggestion that I have made." said Mr. Mason, "has been met here by my elders upon this floor, first by one and then by another, with quiet slings and flings, such as came this morning from the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, "Gen. HAWLEY. This slinging and flinging elder had "sneeringly" withdrawn his objection to Mr. Mason's resolution in regard to the climate of the Philippines, and said he had no respect for the resolution. He had increased the injury by objecting to Mr. Mason's "whole performance." Certainly it was unkind to speak of the work of an eminent statesman and constitutional lawyer as if he were a comic actor, and Mr. Mason was right in resenting the indignity. He sternly rebuked Gen. HAWLEY who, unfortunately, was not in the Senate

chamber to profit by the rebuke: "As though I, sir, were not his equal upon this floor, as though I, sir, had a little less due me as a Senator of the United States than if I had sat here for years at the head of some great committee con I represent as good a State as he."

Gen. HAWLEY having returned, Mr. MASON repeated, by request, the complaint:

"The same distinguished Senator said this merr though I. I said, a younger and less experienced Senator, had less rights upon this floor to ask unant mous consent than had he."

Gen. HAWLEY kindly said that he was not thinking of the Senator when he objected to the performance. Thereupon Mr. Mason expressed himself as satisfied if the Senator from Connecticut was. But the word "performance" still rankled:

"I was guilty of no performance. I intend to b Mr. Mason's intentions were thwarted by

as a lawyer that the declaration and the carus bell Even on those august summits of the aw the old twinge of the wounded bosom

made Judge Mason cry out hitterly; "More than a month ago, Mr. President, I saleso not in executive seasion. I am betraying none of the sacred socrets of this antiquated, old, nonsensical rule of ours known as the executive session, but in open session, Mr. President, at this sust where I am now

tenth day of last month, I gave notice and it was received, and made an impression almost equal to that which the summer wind makes against the Capitol dome."

With this exact estimate of his influence in the Senate Mr. Mason might well have concluded his lamentations, but he proceeded to illustrate his notion of Senatorial courtesy by saying that he intended to "Imitate a distinguished Senator, who is not now in the Chamber, who has the happy faculty of setting his mouth going and going off and leaving it for a week at a the opportunities afforded for those aggregation time without any intellectual exercise; to speak of "the barnacles known as the rules of the Senate permitted;" and to express doubtfully his "hope to learn as I grow older in this body whom to trust, when to trust, and how to trust."

The sum of Mr. Mason's woe is expressed in these sad words:

"I have waited two hours to-day, I have waited two days, I have waited two weeks, nearly two months. I say that my request has been considered by my colleagues as of no weight, no binding effect and not to be entertained by them. First the friends of the treaty beat me. Then the enemies of the treaty beat me. Between the upper and the nether millstones I have been refused a chance to vote upon

any one of these resolutions." Poor BILLY! The wicked elders sneer at him. Everybody in the Senate except Mr. HOAR takes a delight in girding at him. There is nobody whom he can trust. His heart is broken. He must resign or continue to beat like the summer wind against the dome of the Capitol.

The Navy Personnel Bill.

It is not premature to congratulate th navy on the success of its Personnel bill, since the amendments to it made by the Senate can all easily be arranged in conference. Indeed, they might be accepted in a bunch by the friends of the bill rather than let it fail. They are generally conservative, and consist in striking out half a dozen sections and modifying a few others.

Thus the provision for a Judge Advocate's Corps is stricken out, but the present Judge Advocate's service remains. The full six years' course at Annapolis is retained since hereafter the cadets must all be edu cated in engineering as well as line duties, and they are still to be called cadets, in stead of midshipmen, as the House had proposed. The senior fleet officers of marines are not to get extra rank while serv ing in that capacity.

Of greater interest to naval officers is change giving them when on sea duty the equivalent of army pay without allowances and 15 per cent, more, and when on shore duty 15 per cent, less than army pay, but with the allowances. This change greatly increases the difference between ea pay and shore pay, yet the average for both will be higher than now, the maximum gains going even above \$2,000 a year in the highest grade. There are to be eighteen Rear Admirals instead of six as now, but the lower nine are to receive the pay of Brigadier-Generals, instead of Major-Generals as in the House bill. Compulsory retirement by the Board of Rear Admirals is to require four out of the five votes instead of only a majority, the retired officer getting the retired pay of his grade, unless our of the board vote him that of the next higher grade, the President approving. Finally the President may appoint forty persons to the lowest grade in the navy, if not over 25 years old, preferably from those who served in the navy or Marine Corps against Spain, and four-year cadets who so served are also to be commissioned.

There is much material here for adjustment in conference, but scores of officers are added to the higher grades and the great object of quicker promotion and more pay is already assured.

A Psychopathic Hospital.

Among the diseases which afflict the human body none occupy so singular a relation to society, and particularly to the law, as certain maladies of the prints his speech of Feb. 11, in which he brain. Most diseases are treated by the gave some particulars of his troubles. It is physician at home or in special or general ospitals but disorders of the brain when they give rise to the group of symptoms known as insanity, are apt to come sooner or later into contact with the law. The insane person goes to the asylum, not as to a hospital for the relief of his infirmity, but spite of his susceptibility to kind treatment | as to some house of detention, prison or reformatory, under legal form, committed by a Justice of a court of record. He is not only ill, but he is deprived of his legal rights as a citizen.

While there are valid reasons, which we need not dwell upon here, why such formal process is frequently necessary. it is still a fact which has tended to cast a stigma upon the unfortunate patient and his family. The change of the term "asylum" to "hospital" for the insane in many States, though a step toward relieving patients to a slight degree of this opprobrium, has made little difference in popular opinion. Something of the prison stigma lingers about the sick man who has been discharged as recovered from the hospital for the insane. All the insane must suffer because of the few whose conduct becomes such that the law must throw around the patient and around society its protecting devices.

In certain States these legal measures are so intricate and difficult that they involve suffering and harm to the sich man and his family by the delay and publicity incident thereto. It is not considered that the patient's illness often does not differ essentially from ordinary diseases accompanied by delirium, like pneumonia, typhoid fever and the like. He must be subjected to visitation from court officers, or, in some States, be haled to court, before he can enter a hospital for treatment. Generally it is even worse than this, for there are comparatively few places among the vast number of villages, towns and cities in the Union where he is not first taken to jail pending the legal disposition of his person. It is no wonder, then, that popular opinion associates insanity with penal offence rather than with physical disease.

The remedy proposed for this is the establishment in all of our large cities of psychopathic hospitals; hospitals to which the insane in the early curable stages of their malady may be sent without legal process, precisely as patients sick with other disorders are taken into general hosother disorders are taken into general hospitals, there to remain for a few weeks until cured, or until chronicity of the disease | feted to same all end extentions later. Experibecomes apparent and entails transfer to ments were made at different times smill under vary-an asylum. In this way many patients

will be spared the inflictions of the law. Neurological Society, made this matter tho main subject of his remarks, closing with the following paragraph :

"Surely this great sity, blessed with so many hospitals, charities and institutions of learning possessed of so many citizens eager to employ their large wealth for benevolent purposes and for human progress, might well lead the cities of the new world sustaining p were that it is proin the establishment of a psychopathic hospital, a in favor of American vessels should lead and edifying in its architectural grace and standing, one month and one day ago to day, on the payehistric cinic, fully equipped with all adjuncts

for clinical, chemical, psychologic and pathologic investigation. A psychopathic hospital would accomplish great practical good. It would be a boon o the many insane now gathered daily into a pavilion at one of our hospitals merely for dis-tribution to various asylums. In such a hospital many cases could be treated and cured, thus avoid ing transfer and commitment to saviums. Medical students and special students of reychiatry would profit from the convenience of access to the paychistrie clinics, and the young graduate would enter upon practice with some definite knowledge of in sanity and its treatment. But the greatest value of the proposed special hespital would undoubtedly be studies by many specialists which are destined one day to discover the origin and cure of several of the psychoses, and incidentally to unravel some of the

In the last number of the Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, just issued by the State Hospital Laboratory of New York, Dr. Ina van Gieson devotes a chapter to the propagation of the idea of a psycho pathic hospital.

We have before us a book of one hundred and twenty pages describing "Die Psychiatrische Klinik zu Girssen," which is a new hospital of exactly the kind we mention, just completed in Germany under the direction of Prof. SOMMER, who, in the preface to this pamphlet, advises that every city with a population of 50,000 or more

should establish a psychopathic hospital. There is nothing of the kind in the United States, not even in our largest cities, where they are most needed. Here is a new avenue for the wealthy and charitably disposed, an opportunity to erect the first psychopathic hospital on this continent, as well as the best in the world! How could one better immortalize himself than by giving a new boon to afflicted mankind, by affording medical men better opportunities to familiarize themselves with the treatment of disorders of the brain, by creating laboratories for the discovery of the causes of mental disorder, by helping to lift the curtain which conceals from us the un known world of mind and spirit?

Mr. THOMAS CHRISTIAN, one of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers, sees no charms in the solitude of Pitcairn Island. He says life there is pleasant till one lives a while in other lands and then the monotony f Pitchirn becomes depressing. So he has come to San Francisco with his wife, and will

For many years the Piteairn people admitted nly one outsider to their circle, a schoolteacher, who married one of the women and inroduced the first name among the people that had not been borne by a mutineer. New needs arose as they came into closer touch with the world. One of their young women was sent to Chill to learn the art of ing and teach it to her sisters. Then their numbers grew beyond the capacity of Pitcairn to support them, and most of the descendants are now living thousands of miles from their native home, on Norfolk Island, engaged in whale fishing and agriculture, still maintaining the simple religious faith that Abams taugh them, permitting no intoxicants to be sold in any of their settlements, but rapidly losing their identity as descendants of the mutineer by a constantly widening admixture with the

world at large.

The Pitcairn Islanders were once peculiar in the fact that they knew and held fast to much that is best in civilization long before they came into contact with it, save through the teachings of their revered leader. They are now mergfrom their original home, and those still reif deprived of comforts they have learned to prize, though they were happy without them in the days of their pristine simplicity.

"Concerning Army Nurses,"

To the Eprion of The Sun-Sie: May L a be permitted to say a few words concerning the report made by Gen. Sternberg on the subject of women nurses for the army.

holds that there is no reason why the superintendent of women nurses should be nerself a woman graduated from a general hospital training school.

The training received by nurses in the large knowledge of nursing which it gives, is invaluable for what it teaches concerning the or-ganization of hospital nursing and the control-ling and directing of women to do that nartic-ular work, and also in the practical application of that teaching. No doubt, to have in addition

Bay of Maine.

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: Windsor, Me., has an "immertal." His name is Bay oprowl.

Buscallys, N. Y., Feb. 17. P. V. R.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Joe Jud. ofen in Prooklan. BROOKLYN, Feb. 17.

To the Forms or THE SUN-Sir: Lits Tuttle keeps a hotel here. WESTPIELD, N. J., Feb. 17.

Names in the Postal Guide. The following names of Post Offices appear in the

Mud. Twin Sisters, Taxas. Yell w a ket, Idaho. Loyalsock, Option, Pennsylvania. Wax, lowa. Pebble, Sawdust, Florida.

Seven Guns, Quality, Kentucky. Virtue, Tennessee. Wit. North Carolina. Love, Colorado. Oats, South Carolina.

Pluck, Virginia. Pure Air, Backycomfort, Pacultar, Lick-Skillet, Sa-safras, Maryland. Rolling Stone, Minnesota.

Peppertown, Indiana. Alcohol in the Army.

Fram the Medical Record.

will be spared the inflictions of the law.

Dr. Friedenick Peterson, in his imageural address as President of the New York

the drink are also in the laying and was taken; in the second mall liquid mile was taken; in the

third a ration of whichery are given to each main The wideker drinkers mand sted more duct at first, but generally instead four care showed signs of weathers, and fatherer these given must liquer dissomewhat interes, while the absorbers improved daily in also need and staying powers.

with sugar, which is claimed to have such great

UNCLAIMED SATISS DEPOSITS.

Why Savings Bank Accounts Become Dor-

mant-What the State Should Do. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A number of bills relating to dormant accounts in savings banks have been introduced during this session of the Legislature in Albany. Assemblynan Sanders's bill (No. 321) requires savings banks to report yearly to the Superintendent of Banking all accounts dormant for ten years or more, giving names and accounts; the amount of such deposits as may have remained dormant for twenty years or more is to be paid to the Superintendent of Banking, and the latter is to pay to the State Treasurer such amounts as may have remained unclaimed in his hands

for twenty years.

Assemblyman Sloane's bill (No. 404) requires. savings banks to publish the names, amounts, &c., of all accounts dormant for twenty-two years, and these amounts are to be paid into the State treasury.

Assemblyman Streffler's bill (No. 193) is to ompel savings banks to publish yearly all particulars of accounts that may have remained

unelaimed for fourteen years. Two days since Assemblyman Grossman introduced a bill taxing (?) dormant accounts in savings banks. It is about time that this dormant account bubble be pricked, and with your permission I propose to do it now, giving facts and figures which I believe will prove thorough-

The so-called dormant or quiescent accounts are savings banks accounts that have not been disturbed by entry of deposit or withdrawal for twenty or twenty-two years; the by-laws of savings banks customarily state that at the end of twenty years (in some banks twentytwo years), should no money have been deposited or withdrawn during such period, the account will cease to be entitled to dividends: this custom, which is right enough in so far that it prevents the bank from adding forever interest on balances that may possibly never be withdrawn. Is, however, only a matter of by-law, as the law itself is silent on the subject, with this exception, that by chapter 414 of the Laws of 1889, approved June 8, 1889, every savings bank is required to report yearly to the Superintendent of Banking the accounts of depositors which have not been increased nor diminished by deposits or withdrawais, exclusive of interest credits, in twenty-two years, such reports to give names, addresses and all particulars known to the bank, but not the sums to the credit of such accounts. No report is to be made if the passbook has been preented for interest within that period.

It was at one time a popular belief that these formant accounts amounted to enormous figures; that they were used to put up bank buildings, &c. They are often called unclaimed accounts, but it seems almost unnecessary to say that there is no such thing as an unclaimed leposit; the depositor may choose to keep away from the bank for many years, for reaons of his own, but the deposit must be included by the bank in its liabilities, and the ank must be ready to pay at any time the money, on the demand of the depositor himself his heirs or assigns, in the same manner s ready to pay a depositor who opened his or of his heirs or assigns, in the same manner as it is ready to pay a depositor who opened his account but a month ago; the only difference is a limitation of dividends to twenty or twenty-two years should the depositor choose to stay away from the bank over that length of time, and this limitation is clearly mentioned in the by-haws printed on the cover of the passbook given to depositors. It is, however, but right to state that it is the custom in many savings banks to take no advantage of this clause, and to add interest up to thate should a depositor or his representative, because of ignorance or force of circumstances, present the

rance or force of circumstances, present the possison after the account has become dormant.

The popular illusion as to the number and amount of these accounts was perhaps natural, but it had certainly no foundation in fact. The constitutional Convention of 1884 requested the envines banks of the State to furnish the Superintendent of Banking with the number and the surface of the surface of Banking with the number and the surface of Banking with the number and the surface of Banking with the number and the surface of Banking with the term "unclaimed deposits" used by the convention showed plainty the extent of the contained of the surface of the su

vorst character: there is no objection to pul-bling the names only, however, and this is lishing the names only, however, and this is practically done now under the present law, as the Superintendent of Banking in Albany has a record of the names of all dormant accounts, accessible to all interested; indeed, some of the savings banks of this city advertise voluntarily every year the names of their dormant depository year the names of their dormant depositors, but of course do not state the confidential particulars given by the depositor when opening the acount, nor do they state the amount due.

As for bills compelling the savings banks to pay the amount of dormant accounts to the

collers in whom he has confidence, and it would be a betrayal of that confidence if this depositor, choosing to stay away for, say, twenty-live told that he cannot get it, except from the State, to whom it had been paid. Another peason is that the depositor, in order to recover his money from the State, would undoubtedly have to go through considerable red tape and undergo expense and delay, while if the amount was still in the bank there would be no delay or expense whatever. A third reason is that our sayings banks are quite capable to safely hold and invest these moneys which were intrusted to their care. It is true that they are entitled to no more dividends, but they are entitled to no more dividends, but they are still carning interest which incres to the profit of nil the other depositors. Then, again, the cost still carning interest which incres to the profit of nil the other depositors and the bank. When a depositor incrines his money to the bank, and the depositor becomes a creditor to the exient of his deposit, with interest, earned, as near agreement the bank are agreement. When a depositor intrues his money to the bank; it becomes the property of the bank, and the depositor becomes a creditor to the extent of his deposit, with interest earned, as per agreement, the bank agreeing, under its rules, to ray him on demand. It seems to me that a statute has compelling the bank to may this money to a third party, viz. the State, would be in violation of the law of contracts. In conclusion, I will say that in some savings banks, should an account show no transactions for ten or fitteen years, a letter is sent to the demositor requesting him to come to the bank and either draw or deposit \$1, so as to prevent his account from becoming domaint. In nearly every bank efforts are nade to reach the depositors some time before the expiration of the yearty or twenty two years; letters are sent them, and even messengers attempt to locate them should the letters be returned. As a matter of fact, no savings bank desires these accounts, and the efficies do all in their power to get rid of all those now existent by inducing such depositors, whenever they can be found, to withirms the money, and, if so inclined, to make a fresh deposit.

New York, Feb. 17. New York, Feb. 17.

To the Entres of The Sun-Sir! There are errors in last Sunday's story of theureatest millionaire in Turkey Not Midhat Pasha, but However Abril Pasha, was assassinated in Con-

Not only Midhat Pasha was not killed, but he outlived the tragedy and played a conspicuous part in the latest phases of the Russo-Turkish war; he framed the short-lived Ottoman Conwar he framed the short-lived Ottoman Constitution, opened the first and last Parliament and was made later develor of Suyrna, where he energy and met vite made of that city in state of its heterogeneous resultation, by fact the least of the enuary. In 1881, however, Sulian Hamid, learing his solidance and the fact, of which he was the guiding spirit ordered he arrest. Medical took refine in the French to another of wild excitement floudy the land to onstantinously, tried on the charge of personal safety. He was then his on to onstantinously, tried on the charge of the charge of the peedige of personal safety. He was then his on to onstantinously, tried on the charge of the peedige of personal safety. He was then his on the constantinously, tried on the charge of the peedige of personal safety. He was then his constantinously, tried on the charge of the peedige of personal safety. He was then his constantinously, tried on the charge of the peedige of personal safety. He was then his constantinously, tried on the charge of the peedige of personal safety in the peedige of personal safety. He was then his constant to one desired as a marrier for the cattle of freedom and justice by every ensiliation of the claim and justice by every ensiliation to constant the personal safety. He was then his constant as a hool Commissioner, was gail, and desired to remove all Social Democrats from the constant and the personal tries and the karsen place of anyther large and the karsen place of anyther large and the karsen place of anyther large and the karsen place and the claim and the cla

the cause of freedom and justice lightened man in Turkey.

SPERDRUP'S ARCTIC PROGRAMMS

Details of the Work He Hopes to be in Penry's Field of Exploration.

Capt Sverdrup, who with fifteen comrades sailed on the Fram from Christiania, Norway, on June 24 last for explorations on the north coast of Greenland, arrived at Egodesminds Greenland, after a rough journey on July 28, The party reached Upernivik, near the northers oundary of the Danish domain, on Aug. 4. and is supposed to have sailed on the following day for the far north. On the journey us the Greenland coast Sverdrup purchased some dogs, making about 100 sledge animals the eluding fifteen that he took from Norway, The Geographical Journal for February Prints an official statement of Sverdrup's objects and equipment. This statement differs materially from Sverdrup's earlier announcements as to his purposes, and shows that his mission is in large part identical with that of Mr Pours, whose plans were made public months 1-fore it was known that Sverdrup Intended to assupe

the same field of exploration. Sverdrup's intention was to force his way through Smith Sound and Robeson Channel at far north along the coast of Greenland and sible, and then to use his ship as how muyters for sledge expeditions. These andge parties will be sent out to explore and map the northern mainland coast line and to attempt to connect Cape Washington, the most northerly point known on the west coast of Greenland, with Independence Bay on the cast coast, discovered by Peary, and, if possible, with Capa Bismarck, further south on the same roust Other sledge parties will leave the Fram to explore the archipelago north of Greenland Thus far Sverdrup's programme is identical with that which Peary had previously announced. It is in questionable taste and most unusual for an explorer to go to the fleel that another explorer intends to occupy and attempt

another explorer intends to occupy and attempt to carry out there the same work the other man has previously planned to do.

Six of Sverdrup's crew are men of scientifal education, and geology, botany and acology are all represented by specialists. Astronomical, magnetic and other physical observations will be taken, and special attention will be given to glacial phenomena and to the study of the exact nature of the so-called palacory, tie ice, whose origin, formation and drift are not yet understood. The party is equipped for four years Sverdrup's plan to use his ship as winter quintous for his men does not accord with the judgment of Arctic explorers generally who, since the Nares expedition in 1875, have regarded it as far preferable, when an expedition his men does not accord with the judgment of Arctic explorers generally who, since the Nares expedition in 1875, have regarded it as far preferable, when an expedition has a land base, to live in a house on chore. The Fram's stores include 170 bottles of brandy and a large supply of tobacco, which is quite an innovation on modern rices of Arctis equipment, the prevailing opinion being that creature comforts of this sort are better left at home. Nothing is said in the statement of Sverdrup's plans about the important matter of dog food. His arrival at Sura Sound, if he got there, must have been considerably later than that of Peary; and when the American started for the sound is had sixty walrus in the hold of the Windward on which to feed his dogs. Sverdrup pould hardly stop at Littleton Island to hunt walrus without jeoparding his chances of entering the sound last season, for at the time he was pushing north the Hope. Peary's auxiliary vessel, was returning south and found lee already forming in Meiville Bay.

It remains to be seen whether Sverdrup's Norweglans, with the chances of disaster increased by their commaratively large number, will be able to equal the sledging feats in the coming season of the American explorer, who has been called by Sir Clements R. Markham "the greatesties traveller in the world."

Who Can Beat This Band?

From the Bowling Green Pines. John Chandler, who resides in Allen county, John Changler, who results the father of twenty-nine children, twenty-one of whom are living and have families. These twenty-one children have an average of twe children to each family, thus making the Chandler the grandfather of 105 persons. But this is not the full extent of his offstring, in

Offences against Kaiser Wilhelm's dignity in the one year 1898 were punished, taken all together, with 2,000 years of imprisonment, according to the Nürnberger Zeitung, a Social Democratic newspaper. Dr. John Forbes, emeritus professor of Hebrew al Aberdeen University, is dead at the age of 97 years, He was the oldest college graduate in Scotland, and was believed to be the last English-speaking person left who had talked with Goothe. He visited Welmas with the late Prof. Blackle in 1829.

trian frigate Novara, which conveyed Emperer Masimilian to Mexico and later took his body bone. Some of the wood of the vessel will be carved into a prie dieu, and placed in the crypt of the Capuchia Church at Vienna, near Maximilian's coffin, Kaiser Wilhelm's tactics of expelling foreigners

Orders have been issued to break up the chi Ans

from Germany are being applied to Germans by some of his neighbors. Prof. Leo Meyer, for thirty three years professor of comparative philology at the University of Borpat in Livenia, has been dismissed and a Russian appointed in his place. A Zürich publisher of revolutionary German

books, J. Schabelitz, is dead. He brought out Count Arnim's famous pamphiet, "Pro Nihilo," and like-wise the works of Herwork, Gögg, Scherr, Voss, Bahr, Holz, Schlaf and Pfau. He was noted for the manuscripts. At Hilre, in Hungary, a theatrical novelty was thus

announced recently: "Dependent on God's holy will, on Jan. 29, in the year 1899 after Christ's birth, will be performed for the first time. Homes and Juliet, a sensational world-renowned tragedy in freacts, with songs, dances and Bengal lights, by Wile liam Shakespeare. The author will be present at the

verdict of Profe. Herdman and Boyer after a threeyears' investigation of the British oyster I es when the bucilli of the disease get into the bivalve the sea water destroys them in a few days. When taken out of the water, however, and kept in store the oysters deteriorate rapidly, and may easily convey all kinds of gorms.

London's crowded streets have been relieved by a new police order directing cabmen to drive int the neigeat side street as soon as they have discharged their passengers. No courty cabs are allowed in the main theromathfares. The rule keeps the circle clearer, but the calmen sheet that they may native

longer find cabe where they want them most, All deep sea a nin ting roo rds are bell-red to I are been broken by the limitsh critise Ponning work reports having sounded to a depth of a fer lath was or 28,872 feet, in the Pacific Great, Letter to New Zealand and the Tours Island . The Pengine also found out that Palcon Island, which was : during a volcanic exception in 1885 and discussed last 8 ptember, has work eighteen feet below to

An open break has taken place between the Period ing them to remove all Social Domocrata from their School Commissions and to elect none in future.